BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"Widow Bedett."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—" 100 Wives."
DALY'S THEATRE—" 100 Wives."
DALY'S THEATRE—"Needies and Pris."
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HAVERLY'S 'SIRLO'S GAMDEN—"TOURISES in a Pullman Psiace Car."
BAVERLY'S 'A'THEATRE—"HEATRE—"Hobbies."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
PARK 'FREATRE—"Fresh, the American."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREAS.
STANDARD THEATRE—"Billee Taylor."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"The Danicheffa."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The Upper Crust."

AMERICAN ART GALLERY-Exhibition. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-BRESER

Index to Advertisements

ANUSEMENTS—3d Page—5th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—5th column.
BAILS—3d Page—6th column.
BAILS—3d Page—6th column.
BAILS—3d Page—6th column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—4th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—6th Page—2d column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—4th Page—4th column.
DUNISES CHANCES—4th Page—1st column.
DENTISTER—3d Page—6th column.
DENTISTER—3d Page—6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—4th column.
PIN GOODS—3d Page—31 column.
FINACIAL—7th Page—31 column.
FINACIAL—7th Page—3th column.
FURNITURE—7th Page—4th column.
BELF WANTED—7th Page—6th column.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—3d Page—6th column.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—3d Page—6th column.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—3d Page—6th column.
LOGAL NOTICES—7th Page—4th column.
MARRIEGE AND SLATE MANTLES—6th Page—4th column.
MARRIEGE AND SLATE MANTLES—6th Page—5th column.
MINING—6th Page—3d and 4th columns.
MINING—6th Page—3d and 4th columns.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—4th columns.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—4th columns.
SEALE SETATE—3d Page—6th column.
BALES BY AUCTION—7th Page—4th columns.
BEALE STATE—3d Page—6th column.
BALES BY AUCTION—7th Page—6th columns.
BETUANDONS WANTED—MALES—7th Page—5th and 6th columns FEMALES—7th Page—5th column.
BFEMALES—5th Page—6th column.
BFEMALES—7th Page—6th column.
BFEMALES—6th Page—6th column.

TEACHERS-6th Page-2d column.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-3d Page-6th column

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone has given notice of another motion to amend the rules of the British House of Commons. === The Irish Protection bill occu-Local Administration bill, which Prince Bismarck disapproved, has been shelved by the Prussian Legislature. = A meeting of the Land League was held in Dublin yesterday.

Domestic.—Ex-Governor Fenton, of New-York,

visited General Garfield at Mentor, yesterday. Senator Carpenter is very dangerously ill. Congressman John I. Mitchell was formally elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The New-Jersey House yesterday decided not totax church property. ___ The Commercial National Bank, of Albany, will retire its circulation. Eight persons were burned to death early yesterday morning at East Liverpool, Ohio. = An accident occurred on the River Division of the Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western Railroad, at President, Penn. and several persons were severely injured. Articles of association of the Mohawk and Lake Erie Railroad Company were filed yesterday at Albany; the capital stock is fixed at \$10,000,000. The Tax Commission continued its deliberations, at Albany, yesterday. === Dr. Herman Wendell died at Hazlewood-on-the-Hudson on Tuesday. ___ Dr. Philip Caswell died atsUacksonville,

Congress.-The Fortifications Appropriation bill was passed in the Smate; the Senate bill for a new building for the Congressional Library was passed finally, with amendments. === The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill in the House gave rise to an aerimonious debate between Mr. rg. of Wisconsin, and Mr. Blackburn, of Ken-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- An explanation which throws some light upon the death of C. F. Blake was given yesterday. —— The Aldermen organized electing Patrick Keenan president, === 1 he World's Fair Executive Committee discussed the propriety of again seeking Central Park as a site. = An investigation of the Hunter's Point nuisances was begun. ____ A statue of Beethoven is to be erected in Central Park. - Gold value of the

legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.31 cents. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate colder and generally clear weather Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 36°; lowest, 13° average, 28°.

When Mr. Blackburn told Mr. Bragg that he was always "responsible" for what he said, he forgot to add that his address was the fools' side of the House of Representatives.

Senator Forster yesterday offered a Constitutional amendment making the canals free, and directing that the cost of maintenance shall be defrayed by a tax upon the people.

The Aldermen have organized at last by electing Mr. Keenan president, who was voted for by Republican members as a choice of evils. Mr. Keenan owns only two liquor stores, and for a Democratic Alderman seems quite an exemplary person.

The Republican cancus of Representatives gesterday resolved not to vote for any apportionment bill which fixed the number of Representatives at less than 319. This fixes the policy of the party in the House for this Congress at least.

The Iron Steamship Company is a diffident corporation. The city derives no revenue from the Battery docks because it was felt that that space must be left open and free, and now comes this company and asks permission to moor a "floating palace" at that point-a circus in three stories, with bands of music, fountains, ice cream and gold fish. Mr. Dimock happily characterized it as "a depot for collisions." Each Commissioner promptly announced himself against this preposterous request, but the company's representative insisted on the privilege of making an argument for it, and that edifying ceremony will soon be performed.

THE TRIBUNE suggested on the day after Mr. Blake's body was found that the circumstances were almost a proof that he had neither committed suicide nor been murdered, and urged upon those who were prone to the theory of suicide that it was easier to believe that a man in the habit of walking at night had met with an accident in taking an unusual stroll than to suppose that a man with every reason for happiness, and showing every sign of it, should for some inexplicable cause throw away his life. The account now given by a friend of a conversation with Mr. Blake only a few days before his death amounts to a logical demonstration that this suggestion was very near the truth. Mr. Blake described to this friend the brilliant spectacle which the adson River presented to him in ope of his

great pleasure, and as if he intended to see it often. This chance remark clears away the whole mystery, explaining, as it does, Mr. Blake's presence in that part of the city. The disclosure must afford great satisfaction to his family and friends, and is a lesson to the over-suspicious persons who are always ready to adopt the worst theory of any case.

The proposition that a portion of Central Park shall be taken for the World's Fair is unexpectedly renewed, and this time by the President of the Commission, General Grant. He does not believe that the State and city will subscribe money for the erection of buildings on ground owned by a private corporation. and urges upon the Commission the necessity of interesting the mass of citizens in the bill. We do not believe that even the weight of General Grant's name will help the project for seizing a part of Central Park. To the mass of the people of New-York the unswerving maintenance of the principle that the parks must not be tampered with, is of greater importance than even the success of the World's Fair, desirable as that is. Public sentiment, we believe, is firmly made up on this subject. The Commission will only lose precious time in any efforts they may make to get the Park.

Mr. Gladstone strains the patience of his supporters to the utmost by the skirmishing tactics with which he is repressing obstruction. Had he established comprehensive rules on the subject, he must have readily overborne all opposition, but as is shown by the motion which he is to offer to-day he deals only with each emergency as it arises and does so after an arbitrary fashion, which the most illiberal Parliaments do not permit. As his last motion to amend the rules was opposed by six Radicals and several Conservatives it is evident that many Liberals voted with him solely from party discipline, which is the most injudicious restraint that a Liberal leader could call to his aid. The remarkable scene in this conflict when the Irish were summarily expelled for a night is described in the London letter printed elsewhere. As a clew to the purport of subsequent incidents, the affair is invested with special interest.

It seems scarcely credible that the bill providing a building for the Congressional Library has passed one of the Houses of Congress. But such is the fact. After many years of entreaty on the part of the Librarian, and after much irresolute and indolent discussion of the subject, with the Library meanwhile crowding itself every year more and more into something like chaos, the Senate yesterday actually succeeded in passing the bill prayed for. This provides for the erection of the building upon the site at the east front of the Capitol grounds, makes \$1,000,000 the limit of the cost of the land, and requires that all contracts and appraisals shall be approved by the President, who is authorized to suspend proceedings for the action of Congress when an allowance seems excessive. The bill contemplates a splendid provision for a noble Library, and now that the first practical step has been taken, let the others be added promptly. By all means, let the House pass this bill before adjournment, so that it may be come a law at once, and the work begin.

There was an interesting discussion in the House yesterday, upon a proposition to pay \$20, 000 for the private papers of the late Confederate Generals Bragg and Polk. The namesake of one of them, Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, made a point of order against the appropriation, but was overruled. A motion was then made by a Republican member to strike out the clause, which was thereupon opposed by two Republican members and favored by one. Mr. Robeson wanted the papers purchased because they would show how complete and glorious the Union victory had been. General McCook, whose gallant record in the Union Army needs no description, deprecated the purchase, while General Hawley, whose Army record is equally well-known, favored it. Mr. Bragg became involved in a brief duel of words with his brother Democrat, Mr. Blackburn, and strenuously insisted that to make the appropriation would bring down on Comgress a swarm of "needy widows" praying for the purchase of their collections of papers -all of which widows would be found after the appropriation had been made to wear trousers and boots, and to be living in Washington in great personal comfort. Finally General McCook loaded down the scheme with an amendment for the purchase of the papers of ten noted Union Generals. This carried it out of sight, and the whole proposition was stricken from the bill.

THE CARLISLE PANIC.

The situation in business circles is one of great anxiety. Yesterday the deposits for the retirement of bank circulation amounted to \$3,200,000 at New-York alone. Most of these deposits were on account of banks elsewhere, which use their balances here to make the deposit with the Treasury, because that is the quickest mode of escaping a risk they are not willing to take. So long as this continues, the effect upon business of all kinds must be serious. Mr. Carlisle, the author of the odious fifth section, is utterly mistaken in supposing that the apprehension has subsided. If he supposes that the action of the banks is prompted by any desire to influence Congress. or by any other motive than a determination to escape virtual confiscation of their property, he is utterly mistaken. Surrender of circulation will go on, with increased stringency in the money market, until there is some positive assurance that unjust and dangerous legislation will be prevented.

It is not impossible that the pending bill may yet be defeated in the House. It was passed by only ten majority, and it received the votes of several Republicans who had confidence that a better measure would be matured in the Senate. It is difficult to believe that these members will still vote for the bill in its present form, after its evil consequences are apparent. Some Democrats, no doubt, fully believed that the passage of a three per cent bill would cause great improvement in business. Indeed, it is understood that there were some members who had become engaged in speculation, and who were led to believe that the passage of the bill would bring a rapid advance in prices. It is not impossible that the evil consequences of the bill, and the greater dangers which it threatens, may lead members who favored it before to vote against and kill it.

Whether Congress acts wisely or unwisely the country has a right to look once more to the President for protection against the financial misbehavior of a Democratic Congress. It has trusted him with good reason, thus far. It is to be hoped that he will not close his administration by signing one of the worst bills ever presented to him as President. Moreover, he ought not to leave the business interests of the country in suspense a single day longer than is necessary. A few words from President Hayes would terminate anxieties, and all the dangers of widespread commercial disas-

his duty to speak those words, the better for the country.

THE FUNDING BILL DISCUSSION.

Men who are discussing the Funding bill, socalled, and the possibility of a veto, are making certain grave mistakes. That is natural. The bill itself is the most foolish mistake ever made by a civilized Government. Naturally its advocates blunder in defending it. They

I. "The President ought to give three per cent bonds a trial." Yes, but that is not the question. The question is whether the President shall clothe with the powers of law the dishonest and dangerous provisions of the fifth section. If he could veto that section of the Funding bill and let the rest go into effect, the case would be different. Thus deprived of its fangs, the bill would be harmess. Be it wise or unwise, a success or a failure, nobody then would urge that it ought to be vetoed. No shudder of apprehension as to its consequences would run through the and. The President cannot sign the bill without signing that section. The question for him, and for the country, is whether he shall turn this bill loose with its deadly fangs.

II. "The banks ought to be satisfied with three per cent bonds, because they will pay better at par than four per cents at 114. That is not true, and if it were, it does not make it right or safe to rob banks of anything that rightfully belongs to them. On \$100,000 four per cents there is now a profit of \$13,000, and may be more; on three per cents, since they are likely to sell below par in times of close money, there may be a loss. But the main fact is that more money can be made when a bank has power to surrender any part of its circulation that it cannot keep in use, than can be made when it is forced to keep its whole circulation, whether used or not. To deprive the banks, without warning or opportunity to change their arrangements, of this valuable power to adjust their circulation to the needs of the country is neither honest nor safe. So important a change, if desirable at all, can be safely and honestly made only with ample notice.

III. "But the banks have no business to care about this restriction if Congress thinks it for the public good." Nevertheless, the banks do care. They have a perfect right to withdraw from the business of circulating notes, or from the National system, if they think it profitable. They are doing so because they do think it profitable. Moreover, they know full well that the fifth section was added with deliberate intent to coerce and rob them ; to force them to take low rate bonds with less chance than they now have to make circulation pay. The attempt to fleece them is justly regarded as a warning that they had better get out of the clutches and beyond the reach of a Government so conducted.

IV. "It is right and safe to require the banks to gather up and surrender their own notes, because that was the law originally." On the contrary, it is not right, because the banks originally held 6 per cent bonds, when they consented to be so chained to the system that they could never get out of it until they could gather up their own notes. Then they were willing, because they had faith in the Government, and were sure that its 6 per cent bonds would be worth above par. But presently Government wanted to refund its debt. Without the aid of the banks, it was powerless. It asked them to take bonds bearing a lower rate. To induce them to do so, and to stay in the National system, the Government granted them freedom to adjust their circulation to the needs of business, and knocked off their chains, so that they could withdraw from the system at pleasure. They appreciated the greater freedom, and helped the Government heartily. By their aid, it has cut down its yearly interest by many millions. Having gained enormously by their willing help, it now turns round to plunder them. The chains which it took off it now threatens to put on again, without nothe banks up so that they cannot get out of the system, in order to force them to take and keep bonds of a lower rate than they would voluntarily buy. Is that the sort of measure which President Hayes will consent to sign 7

profit on circulation even with three per cent bonds, and that is all they have a right to ask." What business man is there in all this land who will take the risk and the trouble of conducting an important and difficult business for the sake of getting, if he succeeds, barely one dollar on one hundred more than he could get with perfect safety and absolute ease by lending his morey? There is a very remarkable congregation of dolts about the Capitol at Washington. But among them all there is not one foolish enough to do such a thing. A merchant or manufacturer faces the risks and toils of business because, if he succeeds, he can double his capital in three or four years. A miner will risk all that he has because, if he succeeds, he can multiply his cap ital in a single year. Even the farmer, who puts a few thousand dollars into a new farm at the West, has faith that his skill and effort will return him the cost of his farm in one year or two, if the seasons favor. To do a good business as a banker requires not less skill, not less energy and hard work, and involves a great risk and a constant, wearing anxiety. But men are expected to go into that business, and to stay in it, risking their money and spending their skill and care-for what? If they succeed, for one-twentieth, one-fiftieth, or one-hundredth part of the reward of the merchant, manufacturer, miner or farmer; for a pitiful 1 per cent more than they could make by living at ease, risking nothing, and toiling not at all, but simply lending their money!

This world is not constructed on that basis. If the country wants-men to keep their money in banks, it must give them a reasonable freedom and a decent chance in that business. It will have to treat them honestly and fairly, or get along without them. If it tries to treat them as the bandits of Italy do their captives, it will find many difficulties. The National banks have willingly helped the Government, with all their might, ever since the trying times of the war. If it had shown a little decency toward them, \$600,000,000 would have been as good as borrowed already on three per cent bonds. Whether it can afford to pursue the bandit's policy, which Congress has chosen, the President must decide.

TWO SALARIES FOR ONE OFFICE,

Why should an unsuccessful claimant of a seat in Congress have his costs paid or his mileage and per diem allowed any more than an unsuccessful suitor in court? The litigant who fails to make his case good in a civil action is expected to pay his own costs besides losing his suit, and no one ever dreamed that it should be otherwise. There are thousands of cases where the rule works great hardship upon the losers of suits, but no one ever suglong walks at night. He spoke of it with ter. The sooner he finds it consistent with gested on that account that the public should

bear the burdens of unsuccessful suitors, or that all lawsuits should be carried on at public expense, the general Treasury defraying the costs for both sides. Whoever should propose such a thing in a single case would be regarded as imbecile or insane. But this is precisely what is done in Congress in both branches in cases of contested seats. A defeated candidate for Congress, or a statesman who thinks he was or ought to have been elected United States Senator, brings his petition to the body which he thinks he ought to adorn, and demands to be admitted to a seat. There is a long hearing that runs through the greater part of two years in the case of a member of Congress, and perhaps longer in that of a Senator; at the end of it it is decided that he has no right to the seat he claims; and then Congress calmly orders that he be paid from the National Treasury for occupying its time and bstructing public business, precisely the same as though he were entitled to a seat and had been successful in the prosecution of his claim. Under this rule the Schate has just voted

an appropriation to the representatives of the late Henry M. Spofford, who for nearly four years prosecuted before that body a claim to the seat of Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana. The amount appropriated is equal to the salary he would have received had he been elected and taken his seat March 4, 1877, up to the date of his decease, August 20, 1880. In similar cases of contested seats in the House the same course has been taken, and the unsuccessful claimants have been paid the same as though they had actually been elected and served through the session. Of course it is in accordance with established precedents. But are these precedents wholesome and is the practice wise? Without selecting the present Congress for invidious comment, it is enough to point out the abuses to which such a practice is liable in any Congress and under any party. Take the case, for instance, of a candidate of the dominant party who, not having been elected, secures by some sort of hocus-pocus the certificate of election and is admitted. The temptation to keep him in until the very close of the session-and this is easily done by a policy of obstruction and delay-is too strong to be resisted. He runs no risk, but his party commits a great wrong. His constituents are defrauded of their choice. He occupies a seat to which he was not elected, and draws pay to which he is not entitled, and at the end of the

session the only reparation offered is the

payment of a full salary to the rightful

claimant, who has had no opportunity to earn

t or to represent his constituents. The case of the contestant who has no called claim, though it works no such injustice upon his constituents in depriving them of their rightful choice, involves a still greater absurdity. For in this case the decision is that he not only has rendered no service for which he should be paid, but that he had originally no valid claim to the office, the salary of which has already been paid to the man to whom it was justly due. But a partisan majority has the power to stave off action in such a case till near the end of the session, when an adverse report is made, and the unsuccessful claimant under the rule receives the same salary as if he had been admitted and had served through the session. At this rate no more safe and lucrative employment is now offered the average politician than running for Congress. It is about the only business in which a man can engage and have an absolutely sure thing. For there is really no risk incurred. If he is elected, he is all right, with a good salary secured for at least two years. If he is defeated, he is but little worse off. He has only to contest the seat of his opponent, have his political friends stave off action upon the case till the close of the session, when, upon an adverse report, he takes an appropriation for two years' salary, and goes back to his constituents to try the same thing over. Possibly when this tice or compensation. It proposes to lock abuse reaches a point where the Treasury tatives from each district in the whole country there will be a change. At present, what with partisanship and Congressional good nature, there seems to be no hope. Govern-V. "But the banks would make one per cent | ment pays two prices for preity much everything, and the making of its laws is no

exception to the rule. The proprietor of the Aquarium announces that that unique place of entertainment is not profitable and is soon to be closed. It was well patronized for a time, but when public favor fell off the mistake was made of converting most of the interior space into a circus arena and crowding the tanks into parrow corridors along the walls. People who went to see the circus did not care for the fishes, and people who wanted to study the fishes were offended at the stable odor of the place and at the subordination of its legitimate features to a rather vulgar form of amusement. Between two stools the enterprise falls to the ground. Its failure does not show that a really good and attractive Aquarium will not pay n New-York. Such an establishment, to succeed, would, however, need some advantages which the concern at the corner of Broadway and Thirtylith-st never had in its best days. In the firs place, it would require a comfortable and attractive building, cool in summer and warm in winter. Then there should be a good cafe and restaurant with moderate prices, a reading-room, plenty of easy seats for lounging and chat, and a tolerable orchestra. In a word, the place should be an agreeable retreat, where city people as well as strangers ould drop in to spend a leisure afternoon with the ertainty of being entertained in a comfortable and undemonstrative way. The display of aquatic life should of course be the prominent feature, but there should be plenty of agreeable adjuncts and a general atmosphere of quiet and refinement.

Evidently the Canadians do not expect that their Pacific Railroad is to draw any trade from our Westorn States and Territories. The charter their Parliament has given to the new Syndicate prohibits the construction of any branches of the line within fifteen miles of the American border. Instead of reaching out for our trade, they are afcard our railroads will grasp a portion of that yet to be developed in their own Northwestern provinces, and divert it from Montreal and Quebec to New-York. The Canadian enterprise, although a highly important one in its bearing on the settlement of Manitoba and British Columbia and on the problem of the Dominion' ature, will not be likely to exercise any appreciable effect on the currents of transcontinental trade in this country. We shall have three Pacific roads in operation before the Canada line is built. They will all be competitors for the Chiua, Japan and Australia trade, and each will possess a decided advantage in the matter of distance from ocean to ocean over their far-northern rival, to say nothing of a better climate for winter operations. The ultimate success of the Canada Pacific Road will depend upon the somewhat problematic value of the country it is to traverse for supporting a large agricultural population. The company which has undertaken its con struction seems to be in a safe position, though, whether the Canadian dream of building up rich provinces in the Far West is realized or not. It has obtained a subsidy, in money and lands, that will nearly, if not fully, reimburse it for the money it

General Garfield has bad a dreadful siege, but it is not at all likely that his experience will diminish

in the least the number of Presidential aspirants in

Senator Mahone is said to have selected a seat on the Republican side of the Senate, and speculation is again lively as to his probable political course. Nobody knows with which party he intends to vote. His ability to keep people talking about him is unquestionably large.

Ready-made Cabinets are turned out at the rate of

Nearly every Democratic editor in the country has fluminated the columns of his newspaper, during the past week, with the scintillating observation that "President Tilden's salary has been drawn for the last time by Mr. Hayes." The reference is clearly to the facts brought out in the cipher dispatches, namely, that if Smith Weed or Moses Man-ton Marble had not blundered so in their efforts to ton Marble had not blundered so in their efforts t buy a Southern State Mr. Tilden would have bee President instead of Mr. Hayes. Why the Demo cratic editors should consider an allusion to thi fatal blundering either amusing or edifying is not

Have the Pennsylvania Republicans consolidated in time to give themselves a representative in the Cabinet 7 That is the question which agitates them and the Cabinet builders now. Pennsylvania is left out of the ready-made Cabinets which are sent broadcast over the country every day, but that proves nothing.

The size of West Virginia's grab has not been increased for two days, but if Senator Hereford gets nervous about his reelection he will jump it up a million or so before the bill gets through the Senate

"Jim" Scovel passed among the irrepressible correspondents encamped about Mentor as quite a statesman. Jim should move West, where he is ap-

By the way, has Wade Hampton been heard to say

Senator-elect Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, talks like a true statesman, and gives evidence of the ability to become one. In a public letter which he wrote last year when he declined a renomination for Congress, he said: "I have learned that the public service is a science which, to be acquired, must be long and laboriously studied, and an art which, to be skilfully applied, must be long practised." He urged ong continuance of Congressmen in the public service on this ground, and added as his conception of the ideal Congress man: "He should possess intellectual force, great supacity and love for work, good habits, strict integrity, manly independence of opinion and courage of action, intimate knowledge of the common people and their wants, and a nearty devotion to their service." A man who talks like that is not likely to be the servant of any man ex-

Congress has only one week more in which to work mischief. The whole Nation will unite in a loud osanna as the procession of grabbers and meddlers

If Charles Francis Adams intends to yell fraud again before President Hayes leaves the White House, it is time he was clearing his throat.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE UPPER CRUST.

Mr. Byron's play of "The Upper Crust" was presented last night at Wallack's Theatre, for the first time in America, and it was received with kindness. It is an exceedingly unsubstantial fabric, of a gos samer texture, but the most of its dialogue is brightly written, and the whole of its surface is deftly painted with comic traits of English character and significant contrasts of condition and motive. There is scarcely any plot. The central figure is an amiable English tradesman who has acquired wealth and who wishes now to obtain social advancement by wedding his daughter to an aristocrat. His bunders afford a momentary perple xity and his absurdities stimulate merri ment. This part was acted in an excessively droll manner by Mr. Elton, whose quiet humor and excellent preservation of the fibre of the on man aware of his own commonness, and destitute neither of a just perception of social relations nor of the promptings of self-respect, and 'a good heart, made this personation one of conspicuous merit and attractive charm. Doublechick is, how ever, but a faint echo of Middlewick in Mr. Byron's better comedy of "Our Boys"; and "The Upper Crust," taken altogether, is but about the five-hundredth dilution of Robertson's great comedy of "Caste." The drift of thought in both pieces is the same ; but, in "The Upper Crust" there is no solidity-no depth-no really impressive spirit. The writer is felt to be trifling with his theme, and ceking only-what, indeed, he gets-a little sport over human eccentricities in an artificial society. The acting last night was notable for zeal and spirit, and Miss Detchon and Miss Boniface were very prettily matched. Mr. Edwards carried a constrained part with grace and taste. The action of the piece turns on a misunderstanding, caused by Doublechick, and this leads to a lover's quarrel, which at last is pacified. A serious strain, about a long-lost son, a wedding-ring, etc .- much like the ponderous part of the old "Heir-at-Law," in effect. s interwoven in the third act, and comes near the verge of the ridiculous. A weak piece, written in lively dialogue, and effectively acted-that is about the value of "The Upper Crust" at Wallack's. The performers in it were all called before the curtain at the end of the second act. This is the full

St:
Lord Hesketh Harry Edwards
Sir Robert Boobieton, Bart Osmond Tearlo
Mr. Barnaby Doublechick (proprietor of
Doublechick's "Dalphonous Soap"). William Elion
Walter Wrentmore H M. Pitt
Walter Wrentmore L E. Edwin

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The concert by the Republican Central Campaign

Club will take place at Chickering Hall to-mor row

General Grant has accepted an invitation from Mr. John T. Raymond to witness his performance of Fresh, and will visit Abbey's Park Theatre Fri-

Mr. Franz Rummel's second pianoforte recital will take place at Steinway Hall this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. His programme will be this: Prelude-Fugue, A minor, Bach-Liszt; Minuet, Adagio o Gigue, Mozart; Variations with Fugue, op. 35, Beethoven: Fantasia, op. 28. Mendelssohn: Sonata, op. 22. Schumann; Etndes, op. 25. Nos. 1, 7, 8 and 12. Chopin: Melodie and Barcarolle, Rubinstein; Lievation, Flörsheim; Momento Capriccioso, op. 12, Weber; Rhapsedie Hongroise, No. 8, Liezt.

PERSONAL

Mr. Whittier has been invited to write an ode for

While the storm of disapproval was raging through the audience on the first representation of Dumes's new play, the author suddenly retired from the front of his box. He was found to be busy taking care of his daughter, Mme. Lippman, who had given way to a fit of hysterics.

King Humbert has been doing a pleasant and kindly thing in visiting the Roman University. With a single aide-de-camp he went unannounced into the class-room of political economy, and, bidding the Professor continue his lecture, seated himself on a bench and remained to the end. Then he went to another room and listened to a lecture on comparative philology. As he left there was an en-thusiastic shout for the King from the students and

Although Elizabeth of Austria is now an elderly lady, with a son about to be married, she still upon monious occasions wears her beautiful hair hanging loosely over her shoulders. She went to a ball in Vienna not long ago attired in a gown of black velvet, with a collar of diamond and pearls, and in her soft, streaming hair she wore a brilliant dia dem. The Empress's miniature waist is said to excite great wonderment and admiration. Hands of the ordinary size could easily encircle it by connecting the two thumbs and middle fingers, yet this wasplike figure is so flexible that its owner rides with like figure is so flexible that its owner rides with the greatest case horses which many brave men would scarce dare to mount. At Potenza, during a recent presentation of the

authorities to the King of Italy, his Majesty asked if the representative of Saleria, the birthplace of Passayante, his would-be assassin, was present. The deputy came forward, and King Humbert, after asking him a number of questions, spoke to him of Passavante, and asked if he had any relatives living. "His mother is alive, Sire," said the deputy.
"Poor weman!" said the King. "What is her condition?" "She is very wretched, your Majesty, and very poor." The next day Passavante's mother

received 500 francs, which the King had ordered

Carlyle ordered that his funeral should be strictly private one, and his wishes were obeyed His plain coffin was inscribed simply with his name and the dates of his birth and death. On it were laid wreaths of white flowers. In profound silence the coffin was lowered by relatives only, into the grave, within a stone's throw of the house at Eccle-fechan wherein its inmate first saw the light. It was a dull day, and the snow lay in the churchyard. The people of the country-side assembled quietly about the place and for an hour before the burial the vil-lage bell tolled slowly and sadly.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, at the recent dinner of

the Royal Society of Musicians, made a most graceful reference to the father of the chairman, the Duke of Connaught. "The illustrious father of their royal highnesses," he said, "on one occasion, which was vividly remembered by all thoughtful Americans, interfered when he thought that too high a note was about to be struck. It was a moment when there was acoust to be struck. It was a moment when there used on this occasion, of the chords between two countries which he would not name; too high, too sharp a note was about to be struck on one side, and he put his foot on the pedal. Perhaps he did more; he drew out the vox humans stop, and by so doing he prevented consequences which it would be better not to speak of there. They, therefore, owed that illustrious Prince a great debt." Mr. Lowell's speech was received with tremendous cheering.

GENERAL NOTES.

A new topic of discussion has invaded Scotland and the Scotch quarters of London, excluding the Land League and the Coercion bill and demanding ad-mission into all the newspapers of the Kingdom. It is rumored that changes are impending in the tartons worn by Highland regiments and the result is an oper-mous amount of indignation and jealousy. The Duke of mons amount of indignation and jealousy. The Duke of Sutherland has charge of a petition to the Queen for the preservation of the ancient patterns and similar peti-tions are springing up everywhere. Various points touching the genuineness and utility of the tartans at claborately argued and sufficient heat has been already engendered to warrant the belief that it would have been as well to leave the regiments to their old devices.

Russian immigrants have domesticated in Minnesota the brick-lined porcelain stove which every one who has been in Germany associates with his resi dence there and remembers kindly for the even and healthful heat which it diffuses, if not for its obserful spect. Since these stoves are air-tight, and hence economize fuel, their introduction in regions where coal and wood are scarce is a matter of importance. It has been found that prairie hay serves to produce a comfort able heat when burned in these stoves, and machinery for compressing it has been put on the market. No doubt the patriotic American who has been taught to crave the quick, fierce heat of sheet iron will laugh at apparatus which requires an hour to do its work, but haif a loaf is better than no broad and an hour's delay is better than to freeze to death.

Henry William Horton, an English farmer who emigrated to Canada and returned to fetch his wife and children, has just been fixed £5 for not taking due and children, has just been had as for not against due care of certain Coloredo beetles which he took back to Devonshire as a curioaity. Several of the insects are supposed to have got loose, although there seems to be a slight doubt on that point, and the good people of Plymouth already see in imagination a swarm of the pests in their midst. The subject has attained the dignity of a In their midst. The subject has attained the dignity of a hearing in Parliament, where, in reply to a question, the Home Secretary stated the facts, and referred with deprecation to the very light senaity which the farmer had incurred for his wanton and reckless act. From ten to twenty of the beeties are supposed to have escaped, but there is some ground for the hope that they have perished for lack of statemence, owing to the severe frost and heavy snow.

A Free Church minister on the Isle of Skve frightened his congregation half out of their wits on a recent Sunday by announcing from the pulpit that the Russians had invaded England and that Mr. Gladstone had been sent to the Tower. The consternation of the islanders was increased when the minister bade them prepare at once to defend their firesides. Every word of this dire announcement was accepted as gospel truth, and such the minister believed it to be until some one who knew better brought about an explanation, from which it appeared that a stray copy of an English come paper, containing a jest about a Russian invasion and the imprisonment of the Fremier, had fallen into the clergyman's hands and been received by him in all faith.

RESIGNATION.

[Suggested by a late Hub Hubbub.] Full many a zem of purest ray serene
The crook'd but classic streets of Boston bear;
Full many a writer's born to work unseen,
And waste his gentus on the local air.

—[Gray's revised Etegy. There is no flock, e'en in a dogless section,

But of some lamb's bereft; There never yet was spring or fall election But sundry chaps got left !

There is no article e'er writ for Harper's, Concerning Boston men, But it begets a brood of green-eyed carpers

That stab it with their pen! The mournful air with sighings from the slighted Full as a tick is crammed; The eyes of Underwood with tears benighted

Will not be dammed! The carpers fain would frame a plea effectual, To prove to all who hear,

That when it comes to liquor intellectual They are not minor beer! They wail that G. P. L. is minus bowels

That yearn for what is right, Because he mentions Holmes and Hale and Howells, But brings them not to light ! Let them be patient and, still smiling cheer'ly,

Their tempers keep scraphic, Since oftenumes this sort of slight is merely An error typographic! No doubt the sketch as handed in, good carpers,

Suread o'er a score of volumes;—
"O, buil it down, thus easing," said the Harpers, "The pressure on our columes!" And so the author, his eraser sharping,

Scratched out name after name, And chiefly those that need no Harpers' harping To fill the trump of fame! So though the carpers looking sad and lonely,

And tempest-to-sed we see,(The kind of tempest that inhabits only The urus designed for tea,) Let them their souls refresh with this reminder

From Hope's refectory— Though Harper passed them by, the Hub is kinder, See her directory!

PUBLIC OPINION.

It is the evident purpose of the Democratic majority to produce as much solicitude and agony as possible in business circles before letting go their hold apon Congress.—[Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

There were many glorious celebrations of Washington's Birthday, but we think it will be generally admitted that the one at Harrisburg is emitted to the palm. His name is John I. Mitchell.—[Pnitadelphia Press (Rep.)

Sam Evans says the Democratic party had the wind snocked out of it last fall, but that it "has caught its breath" in Iowa again. And it is the same old breath, too, ludging from the smell.—[Council Bluffs Nunparell (Rep.)

A HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENTT.

From The Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

It would, of course, be a grand thing if our National credit should overtop that of any other country in the world—as it will if the Government can float a three per cent bond at par. But the experiment is a three per cent bond at par. But the experiment is a hizardous one, for if it should fall the entire line of our National securities would be affected. The hope of the advocates of the 3 per cent rate depends largely upon the compulsory section of the bill. If the National banks could be forced to do what the bill proposes they shall do, the experiment might be made a success. But the securion of the banks is rather to certail their circulation than make a losing investment. So that the result will be that outsiders will follow their example and hold aloof, for only "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

THE RIVER AND HARBOR SWINDLE. The Senate ought to kill the House bill now pending, and it it does not President Hayes should veto it, and thus put an end, for the present, to a system which is already a disgrace to Congress and an outrage upon the people at large, and which, if not checked at once, will be the cause of widespread demoralisation and corruption.

HOME APPRECIATION OF COLONEL HAY.

From the Springfield (II.,) State Journal.

The report that General Garfield has offered to Colonel John Hay, present First Assamut Secretary of State, the post of Private Secretary, is not only very absurd, but is directly contradicted from Mentor. Colonel Hay was President Lancels's Private Secretary nearly twenty years ago, but since that time has gained at extensive literary and diplomatic reputation. If as soould not remain in the state Department—which is hardly probable—we shall not be surprised to see his abilities recognized by the new Administration in his apointment to a diplomatic position for which he is eminently well fitted by experience and training as well as by natural qualities of mind.

INDEPENDENT VIEW OF SENATOR MITCHELL.

From The Philadelphia Record (Ind.)

The nomination of the Hon. John 1. Mitchell, of Tioga County, for United States Senator is a solution of the Harrisburg deadlock as surprising as it is graifying. He is not a man of extraordinary ability, but as an invaluable reputation as a consensutions and clear-headed Representative who has served his district